

The Rodney Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
JOHN M. DUFFIELD.

FIVE DOLLARS per year, in advance, or
the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the editor.
Subscriptions received for a shorter pe-
riod and year.

Terms of Advertising.
For ten lines or less, for the first in-
sertion, one dollar; for each additional inser-
tion, fifty cents.
For those who advertise by the year, a
discount will be made.

OF THE MISSISSIPPI PRESS.

Persons discontinuing
before the expiration of the year,
will be charged with the whole
of the subscription.

Advertisements containing ten lines or
less, for \$1, and 50 cents for each
line thereafter. For longer ones, ten cents
for the first, and half price for each
insertion. The number of inser-
tions, must be marked on the
advertisement, otherwise they will be con-
sidered out, and charged for as
usual. Advertisements from a dis-
tance, accompanied with the cash,
will be inserted in town; and none will be
inserted in another State,
of which do not amount to
less than a personal nature, whenever
will be charged at the rate of \$2
per line for each insertion. Po-
litical or public addresses, for the
benefit of individuals or companies,
charged as advertisements, and at
the same rates.

Advertisements exceeding 20 lines,
as advertisements.
For State
or county offices, \$5 each.
Yearly Advertising.
For ten lines or less, renewable at
any time, \$30. No contract
for less than one year—
the half yearly.

Advertisements for Annual Advertisers
to their own immediate business;
for the benefit of others,
sent in by them, must be paid
square.

Advertisements.
For ten lines or less, 3 months, \$12
do do 6 months, 20
do do 12 months, 30
For those who must be paid for on delivery.

NOTICE.
Persons of administration having
granted to the undersigned, by
the Probate Court of Jefferson
County, the November Term, 1837, of
the Estate of Edward Lee, dec'd.
to sell, hereby give notice to all
persons interested to come forward,
and make payment, and all
claims against the estate, are
to be presented within the time
they law or they will be barred.
J. B. WARREN, Adm'r.
1837. 43-1f

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NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a
splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
SUMMER CLOTHING, SADDLERY
BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENS
WARE, GOLD & SILVER
WATCHES, and JEW-
ELRY—

Together with an assortment of
MEDICINES & BOOKS,
all of which were carefully selected in
New York by one of the firm. The pub-
lic are invited to give us a call.
GRIFFING, CAROTHERS & Co.
March 28, 1837. 7-y

S. W. OAKLEY & CO.
HAVING made all the requisite ar-
rangements, are now fully prepared
to receive

Consignments of Cotton,
and attend to its sale.
Consignments to them will be covered by
open policies of insurance for river risks
and against fire while on storage in this
city, and charged at the customary rates.

A supply of BALE ROPE, BAG-
GING & TWINE, kept constantly on
hand.
New Orleans, August 29, 1837. 29-3m

To our Customers & the public
generally.

WE have just received, direct from
New York, a splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER

Merchandise,
of which the following is a part—

3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Lowell Cottons,
Brown & bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Irish Linen,
Linen Shirtings and Diaper,
A beautiful assortment of Prints,
Silks, (plain and figured)

Medians,
Cambrics,
Capes,
Collars,
Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces,
Edgings,
Hosiery,
Bonnets, &c. &c.

To which we invite the attention of the
Ladies particularly.

—ALSO—

A handsome lot of Jewelry, just rec'd
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS,
WARE, QUEENSWARE, AND
GROCERIES—

A splendid Stock of SPRING & SUMMER
CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c.

To which we call the attention of the
gentlemen and promise to please them.
FAUVER & FARNSWORTH.
April 4, 1837. 8-1f

Plantation, Negroes & Stock.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the
Plantation on which Mr. Patrick K.
Norris lately resided, situated in the Gulf
Hills, and adjoining lands owned by Messrs.
Tullis, Sisson, and Hubbard, about four
miles from Rodney, containing about

THREE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES,
—one half of which is cleared, and the
balance well watered and timbered. There
is also a lease for

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND
adjoining, most of which has been cleared
two years and is now in fine order for crop-
ping—three years of which is unexpired.
On the place are a new GIN, a comforta-
ble DWELLING HOUSE, and out-build-
ings to suit a small force. With the farm,
will be sold, if required, all the

stock of
HORSES, HOGS, & HORN-
ED CATTLE—
FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

—ALSO—
15 to 20 LIKELY NEGROES.

Persons desirous to purchase will do well
to call on the subscriber, as he is deter-
mined to sell.

THOMAS W. BECK, Adm'r.

Should a private sale of the above
property not be effected, (of which due no-
tice will be given,) he will proceed to sell
at auction on the premises, on the first Mon-
day in January next. Terms will be made
known on the day of sale.
Rodney, November 28, 1837 3-1d

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firms of
Wilson & Allison, and Allison &
Snyder, are requested to call and settle
their accounts and notes with the subscri-
ber, as I am alone authorized to settle them
from this date.

The books, &c. will be kept at the store
of my brother in Rodney.
NATHANIEL WILSON.
November 14, 1837 1-1f

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of this
county on the 5th instant,
A MULATTO BOY,
NAMED
JOHN.

about 22 years of age, and says
he belongs to Thomas Grafton,
living in Madison county, Mississippi.
The owner is requested to comply with
the law, and take him away.

HENRY TERRELL, Jailor.
Jefferson county, May 10, 1837 1-1f

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE. A
gentleman in this city, from Pymouth, not
getting through with his business until af-
ter the departure of the stage, took a chance
for home, feeling, as he did, the importance
of even one vote. That town, it will be
seen, gave a Whig majority of one vote.—
Boston Courier.

As the following was found in the paper
of our very good neighbor of the Grand Gulf
Advertiser, lately a patent-demonstrator, to
which it was transferred from the Boston
Courier, those of the Van Buren party who
are kind enough to patronize us, surely will
not be offended at its appearance in our co-
lumn.—Editor Standard.

BETTER CURRENCY,
OR THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

A new song to an old tune.

This is the house that Jack built.

These are the old rags that lie in the
house that built.

Those are the bags, that hold the old
rags, that lie in the house that Jack built.

This is the pay, that's due to a day, and
paid from the bags that contain the old rags,
that lie in the house that Jack built.

This is Levi Woodbury, not very good for
ye, if you ask for your pay, precise at the
day, because all his bags contain nothing
but rags, snugly stowed in the house that
Jack built.

This is Amos Kendall, appointed to send
all the papers and letters, addressed to his
betters, yet was handled so briefly, in the
affair of old Coffey, and now never knows
his thumbs from his toes, and would chuckle
so funny, could he get his hard money, from
Levi Woodbury, who don't think it good for
ye, to pay night except rags, from out
the old bags, that lie in the house that Jack
built.

This is Tom Benton, who 'other day
went on, a speech-making excursion, for
nought but diversion, and found all his cash
nothing but trash, meeting sundry disasters,
on account of shin plasters, which folks
would not take, for the senator's sake, be-
cause the poor ninnies, remem'ered the
guineas, which sh! to his, not a twelve
month ago, he swore by the powers, would
rain down in showers, and that sweet Amos
Kendall, the shiners would send all, to Levi
Woodbury, who would always be good
for ye, for so much (hard) clink, and could
not think, 'twas prodigiously funny, when
told that his money, tied fast in his bags,
was nothing but rags, stowed away in the
house that Jack built.

This is Frank Blair, mad as any march
hare, and lately sent packing for too free
use of blacking, and telling more lies, than
his master thought wise, yet still babbles
the moon, with the very same tune, and con-
tinues to roar, and hanker for more, of the
baves and fishes, in Uncle Sam's dishes,
having sworn that John Bull, had his pocket-
saw full, that folks shouldn't throw him a
potatoe they owe him, yet before he was
older, was tipped the cold shoulder, and
Kendall and Benton, would lend him a cent
on his best expectations, of any more rations,
because they all guess he's quite out
of the mess, where Levi Woodbury hands
out the food to ye, on account of bags which
are full of old rags, and lie in the house
that Jack built.

This is old Van, who was never the man,
to be put in the station, of head of the na-
tion, yet performed such a wonder, by
means of a blunder, and sticking like wax,
to old Hickory's tracks, and a stewed to his
wish, a fine kettle of fish, with nonsensical
babble, to plaster the rabble, and play vil-
laneous pranks, with Uncle Sam's banks,
but discovered that Blair, wouldn't do to a
hair, and so cut him adrift, in a desperate
shift, while hard hearted folks stop his
mouth with their jokes, recollecting with
curses, when he talked of silk purses, all
full of shiners, which those cunning divi-
ners, Benton, Kendall, and Woodbury, were
to conjure all good for ye, by a desperate
pull, from the pockets so full, of simple
John Bull, to replenish the bags, now stuff-
ed with old rags, that belong to the house
that Jack built.

This is Nick Biddle, who don't care a fig
for the stick and for the fellow, whose coin is
not yellow, and has a strong box, too hard
for the knocks, which old Hickory's club
sent rub-a-lub-dub, down on it like thunder,
from pure love of plunder, yet all could not
smash that deposit of cash, which shall ow
old Van, has a lunatic plan, to plunge in
disasters, by his patent shin plasters, be-
lieving the nation will owe its salvation, to
Kendall and Benton, who are only intent
on, holding fast by their places, and keep
making grimaces, to bamboozle the ninnies,
who believe in gold guineas, and Levi
Woodbury, who vows its not good for ye, to
disturb the bags, all full of rags, that lie in
the house that Jack built.

This is poor Uncle Sam, who was galled
by a sham, and thought that his winning,
was just in the beginning, and expected
moreover, to wallow in clover, but met his
misshaps, by listening to claps, who preach-
ed a fine story, about 'cluzes of glory', and
told him in gaudy, his shad were all salmon,
yet in clutching his pelf, has discovered
himself, allack and alas! to have been a
huge ass, and perceives that old Van is, by
no means the man, to retrieve his disasters,
by means of shin plasters, and that Ken-
dall and Benton, deserve to be sent on, a
jaunt of dismission, for their vile imposition,
and that each precious pet, is completely
upset, and the humbug of guineas, can cheat
only the ninnies, and that Woodbury's bags,
with all their old rags, before matters are
done, will as sure as a gun, upset the old
house that Jack built.—Boston Courier.

From the Natchez Courier.
NATCHEZ, Dec. 4, 1837.
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Natchez
and Adams county, assembled agreeably to
a previous call, on motion—
Col. Joseph Sessions was called to the
chair, and P. L. Mitchell was appointed
Secretary.

The chair then stated the object of the
meeting to be for the purpose of memorial-
izing Congress upon the right of the people
of this State to choose their own represen-
tatives to fill the term for the 25th Con-
gress.

The Hon. Geo. Winchester offered the
following resolutions which were carried
without one dissenting voice.

1. Resolved, That by the writ of elec-
tion issued by the Executive of this State to
hold an election for members of Congress
in July last, by the notices given by the
Sheriffs in the several counties for holding
said election, by the understanding of the
people of the State, and by the certificates
of election given by the Executive, it mani-
festly appears, that Messrs. Claiborne and
Gholson were elected to fill the vacancy
in the office of Representative from the
State of Mississippi, which existed for the
period of time intervening from the termi-
nation of the 24th Congress to the time fixed
by the law of this State for holding the
election to fill the term for the 25th Con-
gress, and it is equally manifest by the vote
of the people at the late election, that they
were not elected to fill the entire term.

2. Resolved, That whether the Execu-
tive had or had not the power to issue writs
of election to fill the vacancy in the office
of Representative, the free and independent
voters of the city of Natchez, and county
of Adams, do deny the authority of the
House of Representatives to declare the
members so elected to fill such vacancy to be
members for the whole term of the 25th
Congress.

3. Resolved, That it is the right of the
people of this State to fix the time by law
for holding the election to fill the term of
Representatives to Congress from this State,
for the 25th Congress, and that it is not
competent for the House of Representatives
to supersede the law fixing the term in No-
vember, by declaring members elected to
fill the vacancy in the office under writs of
election issued by the Executive, to be
members for the whole term of the 25th
Congress.

4. Resolved, That the voters of the free,
sovereign and independent State of Missis-
sippi, have a right to be represented in
Congress, for the 25th Congress, by their
representatives Messrs. Prentiss and Word,
duly elected for that purpose at the late
election in November, under the law of the
State, by a large majority of legal voters,
in preference to Messrs. Claiborne and
Gholson, who never were elected to fill
that term, but only to fill a vacancy in the
office.

5. Resolved, It is the opinion of this
meeting, no vacancy had happened in the
representation from the State in July last;
there never having been at that time any
representation from the State to the 25th
Congress; and the only vacancy which
has happened being that which happens at
the end of every Congress, viz: by the
expiration of the former term—a mere vac-
ancy in the office, and not in the representa-
tion from the State.

6. Resolved, That a committee of
be appointed to memorialize the House of
Representatives claiming the right of the
voters of Natchez and Adams county, as
citizens of Mississippi, to be represented by
Messrs. Prentiss and Word, as Representatives
from the State of Mississippi to the
25th Congress, in preference to Messrs.
Claiborne and Gholson, elected to fill a vac-
ancy. And the said committee procure
subscribers to said memorial and forward
the same to our Representatives, Messrs.
Prentiss and Word.

On motion of Hon. Wm. Vannerson, the
blank in the 6th resolution, was filled with
the number of ten, and that the chairman
appoint the committee.

Whereupon the chair appointed the fol-
lowing gentlemen—J. A. Quitman, A. L.
Bogerman, J. T. McMurren, J. T. Griffith,
Thomas Armat, G. Baker, R. Abbey, Wil-
liam P. Mellen, P. L. Mitchell and C. Raw-
lings.

The Hon. William Vannerson offered
the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the citizens of the sev-
eral counties in this State holding the same
views, be, and they are hereby requested
to adopt similar measures for making known
their sentiments on this question.

On motion of Wm. P. Mellen, it was
Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be published in all the Whig papers
in this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
JOSEPH SESSIONS, Chair'n.
P. L. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

THE WHIG LINE FORMED.

The Whig line is now formed, and the
friends of the country are ready for a charge.
MASSACHUSETTS marched down with drums
beating and colors flying, to place herself in
the order of battle. As she passes along, one
after another, the Whig States pay a salute
in token of their respect and affection for
the well tried and war-worn veterans, who
have fought so many fields, and the so
often surrounded by the enemy, have never
known what it was to capitulate.

Marshal Ney, as he brought up the rear
in Bonaparte's disastrous retreat from Mos-
cow, on one occasion was completely cut
off from the main body of the French army;
a broad river was in front, the bridges over
which had been destroyed, and on all other

sides, the Russian battalions were pressing
upon him, with an overwhelming superior-
ity of numbers. Under these circumstances,
he was called upon to surrender, when he
returned that celebrated reply, which alone
is enough to make his name immortal—
"A Marshal of France never surren-
ders!"

MASSACHUSETTS NEVER SURRENDERS!—
Such has been our motto and our practice.
We have persevered, undismayed and un-
conquered, through toils, and darkness, and
defeat; and now that the day of victory ap-
proaches—now that the line of that battle is
formed, which is destined to annihilate for-
ever, the tyranny under which for years past
the community has suffered, who shall dis-
pute the right of Massachusetts to the place
of honor?

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, OHIO,
MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,
RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, VERMONT, and on the
extreme right, MASSACHUSETTS—how
will the loco-foco leaders be able to resist
such an array?

But this is not all. The Whigs are about
to form a second line—a line of reserve, of
a truly formidable character. PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS,
MICHIGAN, and perhaps even VIRGINIA,
themselves!

The loco-focos will be incapable of mak-
ing the slightest resistance; the battle is
won already! Let us make a wise use of
our victory!—Boston Atlas.

HARD MONEY GOVERNMENTS.

NORWAY.—The peasantry live on bread
and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with
an occasional admixture of dried fish.
Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

SWEDEN.—The dress of the peasantry is
prescribed by law. Their food consists of
hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without
meat.

DENMARK.—The peasantry are still held
in bondage, and are bought and sold to-
gether with the land on which they labor.

RUSSIA.—The nobles own all the land in
the empire, and the peasantry who reside
upon it are transferred with the estate. A
great majority have only serfdom, one por-
tion of which is occupied by the family, while
the other is appropriated to domestic ani-
mals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep
upon bare boards, or upon parts of the im-
mense stoves by which their houses are
warmed. Their food consists of black
bread, cabbage and other vegetables, with-
out the addition of any butter.

POLAND.—In Poland the nobles are proprie-
tors of the land, and the peasants are slaves.
A recent traveller says, "I have travelled
in every direction, and never saw a wheat-
en loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any
part of North Germany, Poland, or Den-
mark." The common food of the peasantry
of Poland, "the working man," is cabbage
and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally,
weak black bread and soup, or rather gruel,
without the addition of butter or meat.

AVSTRIA.—The nobles are the proprie-
tors of the land, and the peasants are com-
pelled to work for their masters during day,
except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil
are in a state of bondage.

HUNGARY.—The nobles own the land,
do not work pay no taxes. The laboring
classes are obliged to repair all highways
and bridges, are liable at all times to have
soldiers quartered upon them, and are com-
pelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of
their labor to the church, and one-ninth to
the lord whose land they occupy.

FRANCE.—Here the credit system is just
making its appearance. It has been, and
perhaps now may be called, a hard money
Government. Of the people of France seven
and a half millions do not eat wheat or
wheaten bread; they live upon barley, rye,
buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes.
The common wages of the hired laborer in
France is \$37 50 for a man, \$18 75 for a
woman, annually. The taxes upon them
are equal to one-fifth of its net product.

Remorse at neglected duties.—"If it
should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse
these pages," says Sir Walter Scott, in his
autobiography, "let such a reader remem-
ber that it is with the deepest regret that I
recollect in my manhood the opportunities
of learning which I neglected in my youth;
that through every part of my literary ca-
reer, I have felt pinched and hampered by
my own ignorance; and that I would at this
moment give half the reputation I have had
the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so,
I could rest the remaining part upon a
sound foundation of learning and science."

What a world of thought in those few
lines! and how important do they seem
when we learn that he who occupies the
noblest niche in the temple of Fame, con-
secrated by the achievements of an intel-
lectual unequalled in splendor, has placed an
acknowledgment of regret on record, that
he was hampered by ignorance. When
the student tires of his task, let him remem-
ber what the great author regretted—and
while he feels that although he may never
match the noblest of the great, he may learn
of the North, he can learn a lesson of hu-
manity as to the extent of his knowledge,
and receive an impulse to persevere."

From MASSACHUSETTS we have returns
from 280 towns, which increases Gov. Ever-
ett's majority to more than NINETEEN thou-
sand. It will probably exceed twenty thou-
sand, and the Whig gain promises to be six-
teen or seventeen thousand.

Not Intelligent.

A loco loco, perceiving two crows flying
side by side, exclaimed, "Aye, that's right—I
hate to see one crow over another."

From Blackwoods Magazine.
Extract from the article entitled, *Two
Worlds We Live In.*

The Irish blunder is *suicidensis*; and it
is not only of a class by itself, but it is of the
best class. It always puzzles, which mere
clownishness does not; but it always amuses
by its oddity, its novelty, and its humor.

Of this order was the exclamation of the
Irish gentleman who on getting a tea-pot paid
for it, cried less than the money he had paid for
it, "What luck it was that I did not
get the L.20,000: 'I must have been en-
tirely ruined!'"

An orator in the Irish House of Com-
mons was describing the inordinate love of
praise which characterized an opponent.
"The honorable Member," said he, "is so fond
of being praised, that I really believe he
would be content to give up the ghost, if it
were but to look up and read the sonnet-
writer's puff on his grave."

"Contempt of money," was the expression
of another. "The honorable member profes-
ses to play the philosopher. I can assure
you, Mr. Speaker, that if there is any one
office that glitters in the eyes of the honora-
ble member it is that of purse-bearer; a pen-
sion to him is a compendium of all the car-
dinal virtues. All his statesmanship is com-
prehended in the art of taxing; and for
good, better, and best, in the scale of human
nature, he invariably reads peace, shillings,
and pounds. I verily believe,"

exclaimed the orator, rising to the very
height of his conception, "that if the honora-
ble gentleman were an undertaker it
would be the delight of his heart